

# "LOVE LAUGHS AT LOCKSMITHS," AND EVEN REJOICES AT AN ELOPEMENT.

The Romance of a Young Diplomat and a Western Belle.

Of Course Neither Perry Allan Nor Miss Sloane Intended to Elope.

She takes the breath of men away Who gaze upon her unaware. —Drowning.

**M**R. JUSTICE BREWER, of the United States Supreme Court, was engaged in the preparation of an important decision.

"Ask the gentleman to call again," he said to the boy, without looking up from his writing. It was two weeks after the inaugural ball, and Mr. Justice Brewer was making up for lost time.

A minute later the boy returned, apologetically, with the same card, saying that the gentleman's business was very important and he would not go away. Whereupon Mr. Justice Brewer took a second look at the card, sighed, and told the boy to admit the visitor.

It was Mr. Perry Allan, Secretary of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission, a handsome young Washington society man, with the promise of a fine diplomatic career. Mr. Justice Brewer was astonished to observe that Mr. Allan was strangely ill at ease—a bad sign in a diplomat—and asked, rather curiously, what he could do for him.

"I would like two weeks' leave," said Mr. Allan, hesitatingly, looking at the carpet and blushing.

Mr. Justice Brewer, who is a member of the commission of which Mr. Allan is secretary, frowned, and said that the commission could not possibly spare its secretary for two weeks at that time.

And why, pray tell?

"And, by the way, why do you want two weeks' leave, anyway?" demanded the Justice.

This inquiry completed the embarrassment of the young secretary. He turned redder than ever, twisted about like a school boy caught in a breach of discipline, and was unable to utter a word. Presently, as Mr. Brewer continued to regard him with severity, he drew tenderly from the left-hand inner pocket of his coat a photograph and handed it sheepishly to his superior.

Mr. Justice Brewer took the photograph, looked at it and fell back in his chair with a low whistle. He looked at the portrait



Mrs. Perry Allan, nee Sloan.

and then at the blushing secretary, and then back at the portrait. Then he whistled again—for Mr. Justice Brewer is by no means an old man—and demanded:

"Where does she live?"

"In Omaha," faltered Mr. Perry Allan. Again Mr. Justice Brewer seized the photograph, but this time, instead of whistling, he murmured to himself with a soft expression of contentment: "A face like that might win any man." Then, he looked up, smiling, and said to the overjoyed secretary:

"Go, young man, and may God bless you. And young Mr. Perry Allan did not stand upon the order of his going. Too long, already, for his own comfort his heart had suffered in his eagerness to secure the lovely original of the photograph.

**Incident of a Year Ago.**  
If you would know how lovely that orig-

inal really is you must allow yourself to be taken back a year ago, to a theatre party in Omaha, of which Colonel Henry Watterson, the best judge of women, horses and other Kentucky products known to this generation, was a member. Immediately on taking his seat in the box Colonel Watterson's attention became fixed on the face of a beautiful young woman in the audience. Upon being questioned afterward he was unable to tell so much as the name of the play.

The young woman's escort came to the box to pay his respects, but was instantly interrupted by the Kentucky Colonel. "Who is that charming young woman with you?" he asked.

"That, Colonel Watterson, is Miss Bertha Sloan, the belle of all Omaha," answered the escort, proudly. "Don't you think she's pretty?"

"Pretty!" exclaimed the Southerner. "She is a dream. Why, sir, she is the most

They Started from Washington to Go to Omaha.

Were on the Way to Ask Her Parents' Permission to Wed.

beautiful woman I have ever seen in this or any other country."

When Mr. Perry Allan heard of this episode he had already carried Miss Sloan's photograph for some time in the inner pocket of his coat on the left-hand side, though he had never seen its original. He had purchased the picture from an album in one of the Washington mansions where he was a visitor, smitten beyond recovery by the beautiful features and charming expression. He used all his arts to induce Miss Sloan's friends to obtain the consent of the young woman's mother to her visit to the capital. But Miss Sloan's mother thought she was too young to take her plunge into the social whirl-pool.

And when young Mr. Allan heard how the fame of Miss Sloan's beauty had been spread by Colonel Watterson—a veritable Sir Hubert among connoisseurs of female beauty—his state of mind may be imagined.

**To See the Inauguration.**

Fortunately, before young Allan's photograph was worn out by the battering thumps of his heart against that inner coat pocket, Miss Sloan arrived in Washington to attend the inaugural ceremonies. Cupid did the rest in the quickest time on record.

This brings us down to the interview with Mr. Justice Brewer.

With his sweetheart won, and the permission of his superior officer to take a vacation, Allan felt that there was nothing but sunbathing ahead of him. The prospect of being sent to Paris in the immediate future on a two years' errand for the Venezuelan Boundary Commission added to his zest. He realized that if he were to marry he must be quick about it.

The young people decided they would go to the annual ball to seek the consent of the prospective bride's parents. They left Washington hurriedly. The impetuous lover quite forgot to mention to his parents the matter of his sudden departure, or its object.

It has already been made plain here that the young couple were going to Omaha and obtaining the consent of Miss Sloan's parents to their marriage. They have since gone to the annual ball, and the young man is now in the city of the future.

**Of Course, It Happened.**

But it is well known that when two young persons are madly in love with each other certain of those faculties which are exercised in the ordinary affairs of life seem to cease operation. It was so in the case of young Mr. Allan and Miss Sloan. In a word, they got lost somewhere between Washington and Omaha, causing their relatives at both ends of the route no little consternation. This was how it happened.

By the time the pair had reached Cincinnati they had decided that the parental sanction was a pure formality and not at all essential to their future happiness. They decided they could be separated no longer, and would join in wedlock at the first opportunity. The fear of publicity in a large city compelled them to pass through Cincinnati and proceed on to Lawrenceville, a suburb in the southern part of Indiana, where they were married in the County Court House, on March 24, the County Clerk officiating as best man.

The marriage ceremony performed, the



Mr. Perry Allan, Secretary of the Venezuelan Commission.

couple again became lost to their friends as completely as though swallowed up by an earthquake. Inquiries from Omaha to Washington brought forth no more news than queries sent from Washington to Omaha. At first there was a disposition to taboo them in polite society on account of the episode, but after the mother of the bride had marched the couple down to All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church and had then remarried by the Rev. Thomas J. Mackay, with due regard for church form, society was a bit more lenient.

**Events in Their Honor.**  
Mr. and Mrs. Allan were banqueted the very next evening by Miss Jessie Dickinson, daughter of General Manager Dickinson of the Union Pacific. A supper party was given for them by Miss Mae Bartlett, a popular debutante, and they were enter-

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They Decided to Take Time by the Forelock.

All Was Forgotten, and They Will Go to Paris for Their Honeymoon.

tained at an elaborate dinner party given by Richard S. Berlin, of the Government's Missouri River Commission.

To his promise with Associate Justice Brewer and to avoid contact with a lot of disappointed suitors, Mr. Allan has already taken his beautiful wife back to Washington. They will make their residence for the present at the Hotel Candler. Within the next two months the couple expect to sail for Paris. There Allan will be engaged for two years at work for the Venezuelan Boundary Commission.

As both Mr. and Mrs. Allan have visited Paris before and have numerous friends there, it is likely that they will prove a welcome addition to the American colony at the French capital. On their return to this country Mr. and Mrs. Allan will take up their residence in Washington, where the former will resume his practices of law.

Perry Allan has been a figure in Washington society circles for five years. He is the son of William T. Allan, general manager of the Postal Telegraph Company at Washington. He is twenty-six years of age, and is exceedingly popular. Educated at Yale, with a post-graduate course at Harvard, he entered on the study of law unusually well equipped. He is a splendid linguist, and his present position on the Venezuelan Boundary Commission is in great part to his thorough knowledge of the French, German and Spanish languages. He is fair, wears a Yale blue beard, and is quite distinguished. He is a member of the University Club and the Columbia Athletic Club, of Washington, while at Yale he received an election to one of the honorary senior societies.

**Miss Sloan's Life.**

Miss Bertha M. Sloan was born at Peoria, Ill., just twenty years ago. She has resided in Omaha—since she was a child, her father, Mr. William G. Sloan, being wealthy and retired. Her mother is a charming woman, and for the last ten years has been a society leader. The daughter was educated at the Sacred Heart convent in Omaha, and later took a finishing course at the fashionable school of Miss Grant in Chicago.

Always a beautiful girl, with a rich olive complexion, dark, dreamy eyes and abundant tresses of black, Miss Sloan appeared there advanced than ever when she returned from a European tour, taken just after graduation. She was launched on the sea of society a year ago last Fall, and has since made her formal debut here, where she was voted one of the most popular, as well as lovely girls in the West.

## WIDE RUIN IN DEAN'S PATH.

Extent of the Victims' Losses Is Only Now Becoming Apparent.

ONE MAN WHO PROFITED.

He Foresaw the Outcome and Fought the Concern's Wheat Deals in Wall Street.

The effects of the bursting of the E. S. Dean Company's "discretionary pool" bubble began to be fully apparent yesterday. Not only did pathetic letters pour into the offices of the local authorities from those who had lost the savings of years through the specious advertisements of the company, but the officers of the Consolidated Exchange deemed it best to take action to prevent any of its members giving aid to similar schemes in the future. The banks, too, joined in spreading the general alarm throughout the country, and sent instructions to their correspondents to warn all would-be investors to steer clear of any schemes which promised abnormal profits for small investments.

But, perhaps, in Wall Street was the effect of the ruin of the company most noticed, for there A. J. Well reaped the profits of his long-continued fight against the plans of the concern's managers. Well has been a bear in the wheat pit. He began his work weeks ago, when the E. S. Dean Company was receiving constant contributions from its infatuated followers, and when it seemed possible that some of the plans of the concern's managers might result in legitimate profit.

But Well knew that trouble was brewing for the "discretionary pool." Its enemies were beginning a bitter fight, and with the publicity which would follow he saw a curtailment of the company's income. He knew, too, that such of the concern's money as had been placed on the markets was on the bull side of wheat. The managers of the company thought that war in Crete was a certainty, and believing that this would force the price of wheat up, they put some of the cash they received into purchases of the cereal, or, rather, they margined against its decline.

**Anticipated a European War.**

But war or no war, Well believed that the pool would be broken before a gun was fired in Europe, and whenever the Dean Company bought wheat he sold a larger amount. The deals were in May options, and when they began wheat was quoted at 73½ cents. Well's big sales were more potent than the smaller purchases of the Dean Company, and wheat steadily tumbled. By Monday it stood at 69½, Wednesday it was 65½, and yesterday afternoon it fell to 64½.

It did not need this big drop of nearly 9 cents to kill the "discretionary pool." That was dead before the fall reached 60 cents, but there were other pools in the same deal and they held on. Yesterday there was a big liquidation, and Well's profits were apparent.

The pathetic side of the collapse of the Dean Company was most noticeable yesterday at the offices of the Sheriff. These letters by the score were received, some couched in the most piteous terms, begging that money sent to the Dean Company be returned.

Here is one of the letters:

Sheriff Loses Some Applejack.  
Poa Hollow, Lawrence County, Pa., April 8.  
Dear Sir: I am writing down to you as I have just read in the Summit Center Gazette that the Banking and Brokerage firm of E. S. Dean Co. have been closed up by the sheriff.

three I sent them 50 dollars more which were 5 barrels of apples one load of cabbage heads 40 gallons of cider and my grandmother's jewelry which I took a mortgage. My wife also sent them 175 in gold for special careful speculation because it was gold. All the money she gave in years since we are married. She kept it secret in a little stocking in the mattress. She saved it from milk and eggs.

We can't lose that money or we go crazy. We want it back in gold as we sent it. Dear Mr. Sheriff please try and get all the money back you can and hold it until I send the constable or the Sheriff and get the papers.

There are hundreds of other letters of the same import in the Sheriff's office, and each mail brings more of them. But from all the pathetic letters and the only assets of the E. S. Dean Company consist of the furniture in the Broadway office, and the value of that is doubtful.

Sam Kellar, the manager of the company, has claimed that his firm did a legitimate business on Wall Street, and that all the losses which were lost in trades in wheat and stocks. To a certain extent his statement is corroborated by the brokers through whom he dealt. But the extent of the loss of the company is so great that the fact that its trades were handled by members of the Stock Exchanges is surprising to the directors of those institutions. No sooner was the fact established by the Consolidated Exchange that the following amendment to the by-laws was adopted:

**Exchange Fixes a Penalty.**  
Any member of this exchange who shall enter directly or through a partnership or by other public method, or who shall issue any circular or market letter offering to do a discretionary business or conduct any so-called syndicate business, shall be deemed guilty of violation of the Board's regulations, and, upon investigation of the facts of the case, may, in its discretion, suspend said member from its membership, or suspend him from any office or position, or impose any other penalty provided for in the first paragraph of Article XIII of the Constitution.

The action of the banks in asking their correspondents throughout the country to warn all persons of the danger of trusting their money to the money of the managers of "discretionary pool" schemes was caused by the appearance yesterday for collection of several drafts upon the E. S. Dean Company.

**Manager Kellar's Side of It.**

The statement winds up with the declaration that "any just claims which are presented against the E. S. Dean Company will be paid upon presentation," and Kellar announced that if persons found it inconvenient to present their claims to him personally they could leave them with his lawyers, Knefel and Harris, in the Stewart building, and they will be attended to.

"It is no nonsense to say that the company received any such sums of money as is generally stated," said Kellar, after his address to the public. "We did not receive more than \$400,000 in all for investment. During the last two weeks we did business we paid out more than \$150,000 to clients who were taking out of the pool their money and the profits due them."

"The truth of the whole matter is they all went into a big gamble and lost. They are hard losers and are taking a big gamble now, but if I had won I would have been called 'King of Finance,' and my assistants would have been praised as wisely as my foolishness is now denounced."

Receiver Norris, who was appointed by Chancellor McGinn to take charge of the company's affairs, went to the offices of the concern at No. 1 Montgomery street, Jersey City, yesterday, and formally announced his appointment.

The case against Leslie Lathrop and Reynolds W. Macmillan, who were arrested on Thursday charged with running a bucket shop under the name of a brokerage office, in the Imperial Hotel, will come up for hearing in the Essex Market Police Court on April 22.

## BANKERS OPPOSE ELLSWORTH'S BILL.

Don't Think the State Superintendent Should Be Made the Pooh-Bah.

THEY SAY IT IS NEEDLESS.

Total Resources of the Institutions It Would Affect Amount to \$1,465,634,322.

Give the Legislature a chance and it will propose a bill compelling all citizens having money to turn it over to the State authorities for distribution.

The above remark was made by George Sherman, vice-president of the Central

## BANKERS ON THE ELLSWORTH BILL.

I don't think such a bill should become a law. I have the highest regard for the present State Superintendent of Banking. At some future time, however, we might have a bad Superintendent, who would be interested in a banking institution which failed. It is in the interest of all concerned that a receiver should be a disinterested party. The courts would, in my opinion, be more likely to be unprejudiced than a Superintendent under the above circumstances. It is a bad law.—From an interview with William A. Nash, President Corn Exchange Bank.

I cannot discuss this measure, partly because of our close relationship to the State Superintendent of Banking, and partly because I have not studied it carefully. The main argument in its favor is that the United States Government has placed practically the same power over the national banks in the hands of the Comptroller of the Currency. This control has, in the main, proved beneficial.—From an interview with John A. Stewart, President United States Trust Company.

Such a law would soon place the State banking institutions in the hands of a political machine. The courts should have the only authority to appoint receivers. It would be dangerous, in my opinion, to take from the courts this power and vest it in a political officeholder, as is proposed. The proposition that all funds obtained from a broken institution should be placed in the hands of the State Treasurer for distribution at the dictation of the State Superintendent is most objectionable.—From an interview with George Sherman, Vice-President Central Trust Company.

I think the main point in the appointment of receivers for State banks and the like is to have thoroughly responsible businessmen. If that be not looked after, it matters not whether a receiver is appointed by a judge or by the State Superintendent of Banks. What I should like to see would be to let the appointment remain with the judiciary, but, to avoid a repetition of the Murray Hill conflict, have such authority vested in a certain judge of one of the highest State courts within a certain jurisdiction. I don't think an Albany or Brooklyn judge should be allowed to appoint a receiver for a bank a long distance away. The judge should be nearer where the bank is located, so that he can use a wise discretion in making an appointment.—From an interview with E. C. Evans, Cashier Bank of the Metropolis.

Trust Company, yesterday, in reference to the bill introduced by Senator Ellsworth, at Albany, which proposes to make the State Superintendent of Banking the Pooh-bah of the State financial system.

The attempt to make a political officer hold the one-man power in the control of the State banks and incorporated companies transacting a banking business is not looked upon with favor by financial men generally. It is spoken of as not only needless legislation, but decidedly injurious to the State banking institutions. Some officials, on the other hand, are in favor of the bill.

The total resources of the institutions affected by this legislation amount to \$1,465,634,322.96. This is divided as follows: Savings banks, \$788,078,580.03; State banks, \$285,407,907; trust companies, \$392,630.05 and safe deposit companies, \$43,717.95.

## STEAMBOATS GO OVER HOUSETOPS.

Mississippi Delta Covered with Over Forty Feet of Water.

THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS

Daily Rain and Thunder Storms Make the Condition of the Homeless Worse.

A report to the effect that Oscar Hammerstein had made a very high bid for the purchase of Madison Square Garden gained wide circulation last night. The rumor also ran that the manager of the Olympia had even gone so far as to request J. B. McEllpatrick, the architect, to submit plans for the alteration of the edifice. When Mr. Hammerstein was seen and asked if there was any foundation for the story he said:

"Well, I have not yet made a bid for the

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Mississippi Delta Covered with Over Forty Feet of Water.

THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS

Daily Rain and Thunder Storms Make the Condition of the Homeless Worse.

Jackson, Miss., April 9.—News from the great valley is of the most distressing nature for, if such a thing is possible, the situation grows daily worse and the calamity more appalling. Prominent citizens of Greenville telegraphed Governor McClarn that a thousand people are in distress in Washington County alone and they cannot assist themselves until the water subsides. Washington, of which Greenville is the capital, is the most populous county in the Delta. The water is travelling slowly, being spread out after passing through the breaks over a territory forty miles wide east from the Mississippi and south nearly 100 miles to the mouth of the Yazoo, and its progress is retarded by the dense forests, protection levees around many big plantations, and the Mississippi Valley and the Southern railroad tracks, which are built purposely high.

**Destruction Everywhere.**  
Information to-day is that the Southern Railway tracks through Washington and Sunflower counties are all under water, trains have been suspended and all travel is by skiff or dugout. The water from the Plover break, near Austin, has covered all Coahoma County, and is now going down the Sunflower, carrying death and destruction to everything in its path.

At Clarksdale, Coahoma County, fifteen miles east of the Yazoo River, the overflow water is nearly forty feet deep, and steamboats can anchor on the housetops or tie up to the church steeples. No land is in sight anywhere. In previous overflows the old Indian mounds, with which the delta is spotted, have proven a safe refuge for people, cattle, horses, deer and all kinds of wild animals, but this time they are under water. The Governor to-day appointed a committee of twelve to distribute rations in the different counties.

The committee will distribute rations to all comers and send by boat to those who cannot leave their homes.

**Situation in Louisiana.**  
The river is rising at and below Vicksburg, and when the crest of the waters from above shall have reached the mouth of the Yazoo and started again to the Gulf will come the critical time for the people of Louisiana. They are certain to get a foot or more rise, and it is doubtful if their magnificent levees will be able to stand the strain.

Terrific rain and thunder storms, accompanied by severe winds, are of almost daily occurrence along the river, and this adds greatly to the discomfort of the unsheltered thousands along the levee and railroad embankments.

The city of Greenville occupies a peculiar position in a bend of the Mississippi, the river proper almost surrounding it on three sides. Along the river front is a monster levee, from 12 to 15 feet high. The water has fallen slightly, but still is about even with the top of this levee, so that the city is actually 12 feet or more below the surface of the water.

**River Rising at New Orleans.**  
New Orleans, April 9.—The river at New Orleans is well over the eighteen-foot mark. The highest previous record was 17.9, in 1893. It is now 18.2. The Levee Board has secured consent to blockade many streets leading to the levee, low places will be raised at once and work on the levee begun with renewed energy.

The worst feature of the situation is the daily storm. Last evening's blow was

the worst so far, doing considerable damage and tearing a steamship and steamboat away from their moorings.

**RUINED BY BELATED SNOWS.**

April Storms Play Havoc with Telegraph Wires and Crops.

Rochester, N. Y., April 9.—Snow has been falling in this city for the past twenty-four hours.

Saratoga, N. Y., April 9.—A heavy snowstorm is in progress throughout this section of the State.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 9.—The heavy snow storm which has prevailed here has done much damage to the telegraph and telephone wires. The heavy, water-laden snow accumulated on the poles until either the wires broke or the poles toppled over under the weight.

Wapakoneta, Ohio, April 9.—The ground here is covered with snow to the depth of five inches. The wheat has been badly damaged because all trees are budding. The wheat crop will probably be ruined.

**PILLS AND INSULTS.**

Dr. Bienenstock's Prescriptions for Medicines Were Supplemented with Unkind Words That Nettled Druggist Gordon.

Osher Gordon, a druggist, at No. 113 Stanton street, has brought suit in the City Court against Dr. A. S. Bienenstock for writing insulting Hebrew remarks in prescriptions sent to the drug store to be filled. The physician, who has an office at No. 150 Stanton street, does not like Gordon, and insists that his patients shall trade elsewhere. When they refuse to patronize druggists favored by Dr. Bienenstock he calls Gordon hard names along with prescriptions for pills and colic remedies. "Fig," "fool," "idiot," "dog" and "scoundrel" are favorite epithets, and some are even more stinging.

Agent Loring, of the County Medical Society, has a number of the insulting prescriptions in his possession.

**GENERAL MERRITT HERE.**

The New Commander of the Department of the East Will Take Command at Governor's Island To-day.

General Wesley Merritt arrived in this city from Chicago last night. He was met at the depot in Jersey City by Colonel Marshal L. Luddington, of Governor's Island.

The General will be received on the island this morning at 10 o'clock by the troops. As he steps from the propeller Atlantic a salute of fourteen guns will be fired in his honor.

General Merritt takes charge of the Department of the East, to which he was assigned by the President, on the retirement of General Ruger, who had reached the age limit of sixty-four years.

**WILL KILL THE BILLS.**

Senator Ellsworth Shows the Disposition of the Majority on Anti-Trust Measures.

Albany, April 9.—Senator Ellsworth revealed the disposition of the majority in the Legislature to kill the anti-trust bills by his speeches and attitude to-day on a motion by Senator Grady to drive the Judiciary Committee to report the bills. Senator Ellsworth pertinently declared: "The majority is not ready to declare its position on these bills. It accepts the full responsibility, and will not take the advice of the minority."

Senator Cantor and Senator Grady denounced the Republicans for smothering the anti-trust bills in the committee. Senator Grady declared that if the bills were not reported early in the week twenty-six Senators would be found who were not owned by the trusts and that the bills would be taken from the committee and passed so that the trusts might be restrained.

Senator Ellsworth's whip drove the Republicans into line. His motion that the motion to compel the committee to report lie on the table was carried by a vote of 19 to 9. A promise is made that the committee will meet to discuss the bills on Tuesday.

## THE JOKE'S ON THE MECCA TEMPLE.

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